EDITORIAL
FINANCIAL

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AUTOMOBILES
REAL ESTATE

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The Decalogue of Labor

1. Thou shalt not shrink production. By it all are fed. It is the mother of every material blessing.

2. Thou shalt not break contracts. Neither plenty nor brotherhood is possible when men are liars.

3. Thou shalt not raise thy hand against the better machine or method. Invention lifts the curse pronounced against Adam.

4. Thou shalt not slack on the job. The unused talent rusts and the sluggard sins against his soul as against the leisure and happiness of his fellows.

5. Thou shalt not put three men to the work of two. The third is a burden carried by the two.

6. Thou shalt not deny freedom to others. Another's right to work is as sacred as thy right to quit. He may also bargain.

7. Thou shalt not deem an employer an enemy. He is thy partner and earns his wage.

8. Thou shalt not oppress the consumer. Strip him and he lacks wherewith to buy the work of thy hands.

9. Thou shalt obey the law, the mandate of the majority. If it suits thee not persuade, but beware of the barbarism which distils the poison that might creates right.

10. Be thou a man, independent, full statured, mindful of the moral law, guided by an intelligence which sees that a man best serves himself by harmonious coöperation with his fellows.

"Comprehension for the Sea"

One of the frankest of Admiral von Tirpitz's many frank admissions will be found in his remark that "the German nation had no comprehension for the sea." The obvious meaning is that it did not understand the meaning of sea power. "In the hour of destiny," the admiral adds, "it made no use of its fleet." The humiliating surrender of the navy is a sufficient commentary upon this statement. But lack of "comprehension" is not the only point to note. There was lack of aptitude as well. Men who had the sea in their blood would not have failed to make "one more fight—the best and the last." The Germans could play the part of pirates well enough with their submarines, but not that of honorable seamen. No wonder that the seamen of other nations detest and despise them.

Is not this aptitude for the sea, after all, largely a matter of inheritance? Some peoples have always had it. The Carthaginians were born seamen and the Romans were not. The Italian successors of the Romans are good seamen, and they fought nobly in the war. Yet Italy, on the whole, has not achieved quite so much with her commanding position in the Mediterranean as might have been expected. There is no better seaman than the Breton, but France is hardly a seafaring nation in the sense that England is. It would be rash to conclude, however, that the Latin races are by nature landsmen. The exploits of the Spanish and Portuguese—a brilliant page in the history of discovery—alone controvert such an assertion.

The old free cities of Hamburg, Lubeck and Bremen looked to the sea for their prosperity, to be sure, and the tradition was carried on by the German merchant marine until the war drove it into harbor. But Prussian Germany was always distinctively a land state; that her future lay upon the sea was the dictum of the imperialist desire for colonies and trade. Bismarck, a wiser statesman than any of his successors, feared this development. The Germans proved to be formidable rivals in modern sea traffic, but it is still a question if their rivalry was strong enough to survive the *débâcle* which has overtaken it. At all events, the German seamen, like the rest of their countrymen, showed the yellow streak when it came to the test. There is no essential distinction between a navy and a merchant marine in this respect. Despite the redeeming grace of exploits like that of the Emden, the men of the German navy acted like landlubbers in the great emergency.

Although Germany is for the most part an inland nation, the fact remains that her coastline is long enough and important enough to breed a race of seamen. The Germans might have been as good sailors as the Scandinavians had they been really responsive to the call of the sea. The immense inland development of America made us for a time an industrial rather than a seafaring people; yet along the Atlantic coast, at least, the glamour of the sea never wholly faded, and every American is in some sort a descendant of the men who carried the flag to every corner of the globe. We have the stuff for a great merchant marine, and our navy shows that we are as hardy and skilful as any of English blood. The disgrace of Scapa Flow would be unthinkable in the American navy. It was not German industrialism which destroyed "comprehension for the sea," for that which does not exist cannot be destroyed.

Amendments and Reservations

Senator Colt, who was formerly a distinguished Federal judge, spoke in a clarifying way the other day on the question of amendments and reservations. He opposed both the Shantung and the Johnson amendments on the ground that they would not accomplish the real purpose they had in view. He favored reservations which would accomplish that purpose.

As to Shantung, an amendment transferring to China the rights granted to Japan by the Versailles treaty would have to be accepted by each of the signatories in order to effect the transfer. Japan, of course, would not consent. Great Britain, France and Italy might not consent. A deadlock thus might ensue, and the United States might be compelled to make a separate peace with Germany.

But if a reservation is attached asserting the freedom of the United States to ignore the Shantung award under certain conditions the reservation would affect only the United States. We would not be involved in the shame of bartering away economic concessions at the expense of an allied nation. We could work hereafter to secure a renunciation of the rights which other nations have acquired in China.

The Johnson amendment, dealing with inequality in national representation in the league, cannot cure that inequality, Mr. Colt argued. It would be but a slight advantage to us to have six votes in the assembly or as many votes in the council as the British Empire and its dominions, colonies and dependencies might have. If we were involved in a dispute we should lose our six votes. The real question is whether, if the British Empire were involved in a dispute, it would also lose its six votes.

The status in the league of the British dominions, colonies and dependencies is ambiguous, as Mr. Colt sensibly says. The ambiguity ought to be removed by a reservation to the effect that each sovereign state, recognized as such in its international relations, shall have one vote, and that in case of a dispute the word "party" in the covenant must include the dominant member of an empire and all its dominions, colonies and dependencies.

Such a reservation has been prepared and will probably be adopted. It would not invalidate the treaty, but merely state our understanding of the terms of the covenant and impliedly and whether with such an understanding the other powers desire the United States to become a member of the league.

$100,000 for the Club Girls

The New York League of Women Workers, a branch of the National League of Women Workers, maintains twenty-two clubs in New York and its vicinity for women who work. Of the eight have completely equipped clubhouses and fourteen have attractive clubrooms. It maintains five summer camps, one for week-enders and for vacationists.

The special merit of the organization is that it is democratic, self-governing and self-sustaining. No condescension mars it. It pays its own way by its own dues. The girls keep order, but through their own good sense. The rules they have established (they are few) are of their own making. No clinging vines are these self-respecting young women, but earnest workers abundantly able to take care of themselves. The system of democratic freedom works, and cases of discipline are seldom known.

But with the instinct of practicality which is strong with women the girls are not satisfied with merely having good times. Keenly ambitious, they ask educational opportunities to fit themselves for higher usefulness. They would work as well as play. But instruction, even to a thrifty organization, costs money, and the 3,500 club members have set out to raise $100,000 to meet the expense. The appeal is calculated to open purses. The money will be raised, but this is not enough. A minimum tax should be laid on the energies of the members of the organization in order that a full store may be left for normal activities.

German Hate

Gott is at it again. After almost a full year's rest, undisturbed save for a little noise made here and there by some pan-German writers who, since November 11, 1918, were occasionally airing doubts as to his efficacy as a partner in arms, the Kaiser's old mate is put to the task anew. This time, however, the prospective victims of his wrath are not the English, but the Poles. A song which, according to the correspondent of *The London Times*, is enjoying great popularity at Kattowitz, in Upper Silesia, enumerates the horrid things poor old Gott is expected to do, as follows:

> "If Silesia becomes Polish, may God cause children and cattle to die unborn; may God cripple the hands and feet of the Poles and blind their eyes, strike them deaf, smite them with madness; may no sound of rejoicing flood Polish lands, but only groans and cries; may God in this wise slake the revenge of the Germans."

A large order. But whatever the above lyric's merits be as a clear and concise working schedule for Gott, as a piece of art it does not measure up with Lissauer's celebrated anthem. The latter has still his adherents, as a story printed in the *Dortmunder General-Anzeiger* testifies. A Latin school teacher, one Herr Büchlitz, in an address to his pupils, is quoted as saying:

> "Only hatred and revenge may reign over us now. As in 1914 we must make our song Lissauer's magnificent 'Hymn of Hate.' . . . Jesus said that we must love our foes, but that concerns only individual persons. For us Germans there can only be hatred, and from that hatred shall be born the German dawn of freedom."

This Herr Büchlitz is attached to the "gymnasium," or classical high school, at Essen.

Returning to Reason

Not having been heard from since his recent foolish threat to vote against ratification unless unconditional, Senator Hitchcock yesterday indicated that he is mentally convalescent by indicating a willingness to join in a coalition which will bring about ratification with reservations.

The Senator admits there are but forty Senators in favor of obeying the President's order to swallow the covenant whole, whereas sixty-four are needed to put such a programme through. Thirty, he estimates, are ready to ratify if safeguarding reservations are part of the resolution of ratification, with an extreme strength of twenty-four with those who would reject altogether. Such a parliamentary situation manifestly demands a union which has hitherto been prevented by a narrow, partisan and unreasonable stubbornness in behalf of a preposterous position.

To meet the views of our friends in Europe who are most anxious to have the United States participate in world affairs, to save what little affirmative good the covenant contains and to avoid the reproach of refusing to adhere to the only league now in sight, a majority of the Senate has long been ready and willing to ratify. But this majority has insisted, and properly insisted, that the ratification should be safeguarded, that conceded ambiguities should be removed and that the nature of the obligations this nation assumed should be defined and generally understood.

To achieve these ends the most practicable method is to include reservations in the ratifying resolution, thus giving fair and open notice. This method is in accord with American diplomacy. Our ratification of both Hague conventions, of the Algeciras convention and of many general conventions to which the United States has become a party has been with reservations, which have been formally or tacitly accepted by other nations. The principle of the propriety of reservations when a complicated instrument was under consideration has never been challenged. The attempt to create the impression that the whole treaty would be endangered by them has been insincere.

The principle of reservations being acknowledged, no great difficulty has been encountered in preparing particular reservations to be attached to the pending treaty. All that it has been necessary to write in clear language what the President—at least part of the time—has said the treaty already contains or implies.

Future liberty of national action? The President contends that the unanimity rule of the covenant preserves it. The Monroe Doctrine? The President holds it is recognized. The right of free withdrawal? The President argues no nation would challenge our right to withdraw. The preservation of control over domestic legislation? The President has said it would exist without a reservation. So as to the Shantung issue and equality of representation in the assembly of the league. He asserts that these things are already secured.

So the issue is whether the nation shall state its attitude openly or trust to interpretation. To state the issue is to decide it. An honest nation will not leave its position to any sort of doubt. If there is repetition the tautology will do no harm.

Finally, for domestic constitutional reasons it is necessary to vindicate the principle that a President is not an autocrat with uncontrolled power over foreign relations. The Senate was made his partner in treaty making for sound reasons. A precedent must not be established which will say that this great article no longer has any effective power. The President has made his appeal in such a way as to require the Senate not to submit to dictation.

Responsibility for unnecessary delay rests with those who have pursued a course they knew well could not succeed. They were amply warned, but for partisan and personal reasons they have kept up their vain struggle. If they are now willing to desist from filibustering opposition, there is no reason why action should be postponed.

Ding On Ding

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I have noticed with mild amusement the discussion of my "politics" that has been going on in the contributors' columns of The Tribune. It is funny how that habit seems to have grown of late, for everybody to want to throw somebody else out of the party. At least, it was funny until they commenced to pick on me. But if this George A. Ward person wants to throw some one out of the party for being a "Democrat and un-American," why doesn't he pick on Old Bill Taft or Murray Crane, instead of chasing an humble and unpretentious cartoonist around the backyard and making such a clatter about it? I always thought Taft was a pretty good representative Republican and certainly a good American. (I still think he has something on Hiram Johnson, and Murray Crane, too.) I understand he is for the treaty and must therefore be a Democrat and un-American.

But what I started out to say was that it seems to me strange that The Tribune should have found no voice to defend itself against this silly discussion. As an old and respected spokesman of the Republican party, it is the duty of The Tribune to keep the records straight, and The Tribune knows that there is no question of Republicanism or "red-blooded Americanism" involved in the issue. Where the names of such men as Taft, Murray Crane, Wickersham and Herbert Hoover are involved there can be no question of loyalty to their party or to their country. And yet The Tribune is allowing a factional strife to fasten itself on the Republican party which has nothing to do with party principles whatever. Whether the treaty is a good or a bad treaty is a matter of judgment, and to allow factional politics to enter in is not only fatal to a clear judgment on the question at hand, but it is a fatal error for the Republican party.

Out in Iowa, for instance, which has never been anything else but Republican, you will find the sentiment for the treaty almost unanimous among the Republicans. On the other hand, the Germans and the Irish, and what few Democrats there are, are against the treaty. Iowa's reputation as a Republican state is unquestioned, and as to its Americanism, one has but to look up its record in the war, in which it was the first over the line with their Liberty loan subscriptions in every drive but one, and in that it came in second. Is Iowa Democratic and un-American? The idea is absurd. Iowa would have no objections to mild reservations, but it has no sympathy with the theory that the United States is such a weak and spineless nation that it could not associate itself with the rest of the nations of the world for the good of the whole without losing its backbone.

It seems to me The Tribune ought to lay down a few rules about indiscriminately throwing folks out of the party. I'd like to stay in myself if you could sort of put a cot in the hall for me. Bill Taft and Murray Crane can sleep on the billiard table. Let us at least avoid sending any of the family out to the barn to sleep with the jackass.

DING.

Des Moines, Iowa, Oct. 16, 1919.

A Poser for the Hun

(From The Detroit Journal)

Following the Omaha affair the Hun may wonder why the people of this nation made so much fuss about his depredations in Belgium.

CHINA PLEADS HER CASE

A cartoon sent to American newspapers by the "Bureau of Public Information" at Shanghai

"A Chinese Idea of Japan in Shantung" is the caption. The sheet of propaganda in English is circulated by the "Chinese Creel" in true American style. "The expenses are covered by patriotic students," he says. "Cholera, locusts and Japanese are playing havoc throughout Shantung," he declares, in an article reporting a visit to the province.

Science in the War—And After

By Professor R. A. Milliken
Of the University of Chicago

II

BUT what have all these accomplishments of science in the war to do with the new opportunity in science? Simply this: For the first time in history the world has been waked up by the war to an appreciation of what science can do. Why have we gone on for hundreds of years wasting millions and hundreds of millions of dollars in collisions between ships? Why have we not years ago in times of peace gone at the problems of under-water detection in the way in which we went at them during the war? Simply because men in authority have been asleep to the possibilities. But now for the moment at least they are awake.

The New Opportunity

There is to-day a new opportunity in science for the young American who is facing the problem as to where his life can be spent on the whole most effectively. It is to be assumed that most men are at bottom altruistic, that most men seek to direct their lives into channels in which they can make them most worth while for the race. I should like to divide all altruistic effort into three great classes.

The first has to do with efforts toward the improvement of the individual characters and lives of men. This is the field which for thousands of years has been the chief concern of religion, and it is perhaps the most fundamental and most important of all. Its needs and its opportunities are eternal, and no thinking man leaves it out of account. But it is not this field to which I am directing attention to-day.

The Distribution Problem

The second type of effort has to do, in one form or another, with possible and projected changes in the distribution of wealth. In this category are found all efforts toward social rearrangements and educational reform brought about either by legal enactment or by the development of an enlightened public opinion. No man in his senses would belittle this type of effort. The needs are tremendous and every right thinking man bids every worker of this sort godspeed.

But it may, after all, be questioned whether effort in this field has as good a chance—I had almost said one-tenth as good a chance—of effectiveness in contributing to human wellbeing as has effort in the third field; namely, the field which has to do broadly with the creation of wealth rather than with its distribution. This last is the field of scientific and engineering endeavor; for the scientist is, in the broad sense, a creator of wealth as truly as is the man whose attention is focused on the application of science. Indeed, the scientist is merely the scout, the explorer, who is sent on ahead to discover and open up new leads to nature's gold. His motive may be merely to find out how nature works, but once that knowledge has been gained, man almost always finds a way to apply it to his own ends, so that in a very real sense all scientific effort is directed toward the improvement of human wellbeing through the creation of more wealth.

Now, it goes without saying that it is impossible to distribute more than is created, and where the wealth is once created there is no little evidence that natural processes, in the long run, do a good deal, at least in democratic countries, toward producing a more or less reasonable distribution. The inequalities and injustices which strike the eye are of much less general significance than the superficial observer realizes. A progressive economist told me the other day that I was probably making an over-estimate when I stated that a complete levelling of all incomes in the United States might possibly increase the income of the average worker by 10 per cent. I am informed, by one who is in position to know the facts, that such a complete levelling in the telephone industry, for example, could not increase the average income of the wage-earner by more than 2 or 3 per cent, and that I have been given, from what I consider fairly reliable sources, about the same figures for the steel industry. It is probable that the total possibilities of improvement of conditions through changes in distribution are very limited, while possibilities of improvement through increase in production are incalculable.

One Little Advance

However important, then, the problems of distribution may be there can be no uncertainty about the even greater importance of the problems of production. One little new advance like the discovery of ductile tungsten, which makes electric light one-third as expensive as it was before, is a larger contribution to human wellbeing than all kinds of changes in the social order. The man who finds a way to so harvest his hay as to make a given plot of ground feed twice as many cattle as it did before has contributed immeasurably to human welfare. So has the biologist who shows mankind how to defeat the law of Malthus and to propagate rationally instead of in accordance with the law of the jungle. Or, again, the pure scientists who for ten years worked out the properties of discharges of negative electricity through highly exhausted bulbs and so made possible the use of pure electron discharges in multiplying enormously the possibilities of telephonic and telegraphic communication—the cornerstone of international good will—have made their lives count for humanity as very few political or social reformers have ever been able to do.

Investing Wealth

Fifth, there is a new opportunity in science for the man who wishes to invest his wealth so that it will yield the largest possible returns to his country and his race. The United States has not, in the past, been the leading scientific nation; it cannot even claim to have been on a par with two or three of the foremost scientific nations, at least if population is considered in assigning places.

The universities cannot possibly fulfill their function of selecting and developing scientific men of outstanding ability unless they create within themselves the atmosphere of scientific research. The creation of research men may not be the prime function of all universities, but it should certainly be the prime function of some of them. One of the most urgent needs, then, of America to-day is for the development in connection with five or six American universities of great research institutes in the natural sciences, such as do not exist at all to-day, institutes in which there will be as many able investigators devoting two-thirds of their time and energy to research as are now found in the detached institutions like those of the Carnegie Institution and the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, or the research laboratories of the Western Electric, General Electric and the Westinghouse companies.

For Research

The great opportunity in science, then, for the man who wishes to invest his funds where they will count most for his country and his race lies in the endowment of research chairs, or, better, semi-research chairs, in a few suitably chosen educational institutions. Such monuments ought to be infinitely more attractive than those of brick and stone. Such a chair endowed in such a way as to attract the ablest men whom we develop and filled continuously by fertile men will yield bigger returns to the donor and to the world than any other investment which can be made. Therein lies the greatest opportunity which America offers to the philanthropist to-day.

A Correction in Behalf of Gov. Allen

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Inclosed herewith is a clipping from The Tribune of September 27 which has been brought to my attention. In fairness to Governor Henry J. Allen, allow me to state the facts concerning the matter referred to in this article.

In the first place, President Wilson was invited to speak at Wichita by the Wichita Board of Commerce, and presumably the meeting here was to be entirely non-partisan in its character. As president of the Board of Commerce I was authorized to name the committee which would have charge of the arrangements for the Wilson Day programme.

In view of the fact that Colonel S. B. Amidon is Democratic National Committeeman from Kansas, both Democrats and Republicans agreed with me that it would be only fair to name him as chairman of the committee. The balance of the committee in charge consisted of the executive committee of our Wichita Board of Commerce. The only member of this committee, therefore, who is in politics in any sense of the word was the chairman, Mr. Amidon.

As the President was to be the guest of the Board of Commerce while in Wichita, our directors authorized me to invite Governor Allen and his staff to meet the President in Wichita.

As there is no love lost between Governor Allen and Mr. Amidon, which is due to some personal misunderstanding of many years' standing, I took the liberty to call up Governor Allen, after we had received his acceptance to our invitation, and ask him if he had any objection to riding in the same automobile with Colonel Amidon. The Governor was eminently fair in the matter, and stated that he would let no personal feelings interfere with the arrangements made by our Board of Commerce and that he was entirely in our hands while in the city.

On the other hand, when the subject was broached to Colonel Amidon he refused flatly to ride in the same automobile with the Governor and was so disagreeable about the matter that I personally called the Governor again and explained the situation to him. After hearing our explanation he stated that he did not want to embarrass our committee in any way, and would therefore withdraw his acceptance of our invitation on behalf of himself and his staff.

I know personally that there was no conversation between Governor Allen and Colonel Amidon in this matter. The Governor did not state to Colonel Amidon or to me, as president of the Board of Commerce, that he desired to ride in the carriage with the President and introduce him at the Forum meeting, and the attitude of the Governor in the whole matter was entirely dignified.

The Governor was willing to ride in any automobile we might designate, but being chief executive of our state and host of the Chief Executive of the United States during his visit to Kansas, we thought that Governor Allen should ride with the President or not at all.

The question as to who should introduce the President at the Forum meeting was never discussed, as Colonel Amidon desired the honor and it was so granted to him and was advertised in this manner from the time of the first meeting of our committee.

Whether or not Colonel Amidon made the statements as quoted by your local correspondent I am unable to say, but if he did make such statements they are untrue and not in accordance with the facts.

As president of the organization that was responsible for getting President Wilson to come to Wichita and was responsible for inviting Governor Allen to come, I think it is only fair to the Governor that you be put right in this matter, as your article, we feel, not only stultifies Mr. Allen personally, which he does not deserve, but it also reflects on the dignity of the chief executive of our state.

The directors of the Board of Commerce unanimously condemned the attitude of Colonel Amidon in this matter and had only words of commendation for the stand taken by Governor Allen.

GEORGE H. HAMILTON.
President Wichita Board of Commerce.
Wichita, Kan., Oct. 15, 1919.

A Week of Verse

Inland

(From Aimslee's)

PEOPLE that build their houses inland,
People that buy a plot of ground
Shaped like a house and build a house there,
Far from the seaboard, far from the sound

Of water sucking the hollow ledges,
Tons of water striking the shore,
What do they long for, as I long for
One salt smell of the sea once more?

People the waves have not awakened,
Spanking the boats at the harbor's head,
What do they long for, as I long for—
Starting up in my inland bed,

Beating the narrow walls and finding
Neither a window nor a door,
Screaming to God for death by drowning!—
One salt taste of the sea once more?

EDNA ST. VINCENT MILLAY.

A Thrasher of Wheat to the Winds

(From The Anglo-French Review)

[The lines of Joachim du Bellay, "D'un Vanneur de Bled aux Vents," have their place not only in all anthologies, but in all hearts. They gather up the sweetness of the French Renaissance, the distilled beauty drawn from deep native sources and kindled anew by Italian culture. Their theme is taken from the Latin verses of a Venetian scholar, as these, in turn, had aimed at recapturing the touch of the finest Greek epigrammatists. But they have a lyric delicacy, ipsa molities, all their own, incomparable and inimitable. Many endeavors have been made to render them in English; Andrew Lang's version in the "Ballads and Lyrics of Old France" comes nearest to reaching their simplicity and exquisiteness. Another attempt at the impossible is here offered.—Dr. J. W. Mackail.]

BEFORE you, lightfoot band,
Who winged over the land
Wandering go by,
And delicately swing
Rustling and whispering
The shady greenery.

These little flowers I set
Of lily and violet,
These roses for you,
Roses that first have blown
Their fresh vermilion,
And these pinks too.

With your sweet breath around
Blow on this level ground,
—Blow on this plot.
The while I toil amain
Winnowing out my grain
When midday is hot.

Victima

(From The Liberator)

QUEEN HELEN from the walls of Troy
Had but to lift her hand,
And men would search the sea with ships
To do her least command.

Queen Cleopatra from her couch
Could name no precious thing
So costly that it might not serve
A moment's pleasuring.

What do you know of Ilium,
Of Rome's Imperial Lord?
Of prows that churned the purple seas
Of wine of nacre poured?

What do you know of debts and dues
Of hazard and defeat?
Of torch and quinquireme of black
Sails rising out of Crete?

Ah, woman of the subtle lips
And easy-uttered vow,
We will go down to death for you
A thousand years from now!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS.

Portent

(From The Smart Set)

SO STILL the hour was and the sky so gray,
It almost seemed that there could never be
Again a green and blue and golden day
When wind would curl the silver from the sea.

The birds went out in silent wheeling flocks . . .
We watched the wonder on the water wrought
By curtain miet; and by the far blurred rocks
We saw a gray ship that the calm had caught.

My fingers moved, scarcely touching your hand;
And yet we did not stir to end the spell,
For something that we could not understand
Tolled in a dolorous and distant bell. . . .

GEORGE O'NEIL.

Sonnet

(From Aimslee's)

Nora May French in Memoriam

I AM not bitter for myself alone;
But for those others who go stumbling out
Before their time, those fervid ones devout
Whose jewels unto men are naught but stone.

Their days defeated, slacken in a groan
And meet the dark, knowing the masked rout
Was rendered vain by life's envenomed knout;
Doubting that time may for their blood atone.

Not for myself shed I the heavy tear;
But for my sister gasping in the dust,
Her meaning vague, her self-appointed bier
Crying her, "Offal!" She who carried song,
Gave it by pang to breathe its holy trust
And heard it silenced by the cursing throng.

LOUISE GERHARD CANN.